Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 19. SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915 FIVE CENTS

TELLING VICTORY WON IN SOUTH

Resolution Sweeps Through Educational Conference Despite Attempt to Keep Question Out

The Southern Conference for Education and Industry at Chattanooga, Tenn., last week declared that women must have the ballot in the South to help the schools. All attempts to keep woman suffrage out of the sessions failed. A resolution putting the Conference on record passed the Educational Council the morning of April 28, and in the afternoon it swept unanimously through the woman's section of the Conference. Another victory for the women of the South has been scored.

The action of the Conference was taken, says the Daily Times of Chattanooga, in spite of the fact that suffrage subjects had been carefully ruled out of the programs, and the information given out that speeches on the question would not be permitted. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"The South needs today in her educational problem the help of every woman in the South, rendered in the most effective way," declares the resolution, and it goes on to say that in order to make their interest effective women must have the ballot to obtain school legislation.

WOMEN VOTE IN RENO FIRST TIME

Big Number Registered—American Born Women Married to Foreigners Ineligible

The first election at which Reno women used their new right of suffrage was held May 4. Returns have not yet been received, but the registration figures establish beyond question women's interest in the vote.

When the registration books were closed, they showed that 2026 women had registered. The total registration of men was estimated at 3624. The number of men in the city is much larger than the number of women.

Out of the total number of women registered, only one was found who could neither read nor write. Several American-born women whose husbands are foreigners made application to register but were refused.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR JERSEY DATE

Series of Mistakes Probably Ended—Seem Too Many to Have Been Accidental

A special session of the New Jersey Legislature was held May 3 to correct the defects in the law fixing Oct. 19 for the special election on equal suffrage, and two

(Continued on Page 145.)

WAR AND THE MOTHER

The War-monster: "Hurry up, woman, and rear thy sons; I must have more food for my powder!"

WOMEN MAKE HISTORY

International Congress Takes Decided Stand for Ending War and Shows Remarkable Sex Solidarity—Will Send Representatives to Heads of Countries

The International Congress of Women, which closed at The Hague on Saturday, turns a new page in history. Miss Jane Addams, its presiding officer, at the end of the Congress, cabled to the Chicago Herald these significant paragraphs:*

"The public is enthusiastically realizing the great outstanding fact that the solidarity of women in the midst of the world catastrophe was shown and the great international meeting came to a successful close without any serious disagreement or ruction. This is the more remarkable, taken in connection with the fact that all the great international organizations of science, labor, religion and social economy deemed it impossible to meet this year lest something be said or done that might endanger the neutrality of the small States or increase the bitterness between the parties to the conflict.

"The women who took part in the solemn deliberations which have just ended, many of whom had personally experienced the effect of war in the loss of their relatives, in the nursing of wounded, and in the disorganization of all normal living, throughout treated their sisters from the warring countries in a spirit of understanding and comradeship, and their protest was turned against war itself without any attempt to assess the blame.

"The congress was never without its emotional background, all the more impressive because so carefully restrained. At moments one was reminded of the women of the Greek tragedy, who mourned not for their personal sorrows, but for the great wrongs of the world. The modern woman, however, with her trained mind, not only cried out against the present system of force, but was able to hold her mind upon the devising of ways and means for substituting reason and law, conciliation and

(Continued on Page 144.)

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NATION HONORS SUFFRAGE DAY

Celebrations Held Throughout Country—Big Parades in Several Cities

Suffrage Day was celebrated throughout the country May first. An enormous parade in Philadelphia, automobile parades in the five boroughs of New York City, a picturesque automobile pageant in Nashville, Tenn., where a half holiday had been proclaimed, these were, perhaps, the outstanding features; but in various cities all over the nation some sort of demonstration was held. Melting Pots were a popular method of celebration.

In memory of May 1, 1855, the marriage day of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, the Woman's Journal presented a Kampaign Kit, composed of one dozen cartoon posters, outlines of work, compilations, a perpetual suffrage map, a bound volume of the Woman's Journal, and other material, to workers in each State.

BIG PARADE STIRS PHILADELPHIA

Yellow Streams Through Streets of Quaker City for Hours—10,000 in Line

"Advanced suffrage 100 per cent.," "impressive dignity and beauty," "a brilliant spectacle"—these are some of the phrases the Philadelphia Public Ledger used to describe the parade in Philadelphia on Suffrage Day, May first.

"It would be impossible to tell in cold type the real story of the parade," says the Public Ledger. "It was a picturesque, colorful pageant such as this city has never seen. Yellow streamed through the streets for hours."

Ten thousand women—women of the home, college women, physicians, nurses, women who have entered and have advanced all professions, were in line.

No more stirring pageant has been seen in Philadelphia in years.

From Washington Square, just below 7th and Walnut streets, the suffrage hosts, like a victorious army, marched north on 7th street to Market, to Broad and thence to the Metropolitan Opera House.

In the Opera House Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the Nation-

(Continued on Page 145.)

SUFFRAGE UP AT SPECIAL SESSION

Texas Legislature Asked to Ascertain Whether It May Change Law Alone

Equal suffrage was unexpectedly placed before the special session of the Texas Legislature, May 3, by a resolution introduced to request the Attorney General to rule on the Legislature's right to enact equal suffrage by statute.

There has long been a belief that under Texas law an amendment needed only to pass the Legislature without going to the voters. In one other State, Delaware, this is the case.

The South Needs Her Women

Resolution Passed Last Week by the Southern Conference for Education and Industry

"Resolved, That a large educational work can only be accomplished in the shortest possible time with the enthusiasm and the help of the whole people;

"That the mother-sex should take, in this generation, as it has done throughout the past, its necessary and important part in the education of the young;

"That the South needs today in her educational problem the help of every woman in the South, rendered in the most effective way;

"And that this conference feels that Southern women, therefore, should have the right to make their educational interest effective by the use of the ballot in voting taxes, selecting school officers and obtaining school legislation."

Not only for their children's education do the women of the South need the ballot; they need it to secure their children's health, their children's safety; and they need it for themselves. They need full political enfranchisement.

WOMEN MAKE HISTORY

(Concluded from page 143.)

arbitration for the prevailing system."

On the first day of the congress a thrill stirred the audience as the women of the various nations uttered sympathetic references to the sorrows and hardships of their sisters. Dr. Anita Augspurg aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates when she declared that womanly feelings are above all race hatreds and that the German women stretched out their hands for friendship and international love.

Miss Courtney reciprocated with assurance that English women recognized the women of other nations as sisters, and were heartily thankful to the neutral nations for calling the gathering, declaring that all women in their hearts wished for peace.

This was the first time the women of the world, as an organized body, have been in a position to make themselves heard in an effort to bring the great war to an end, Miss Courtney continued, and the women were going to say what they thought of the war, not as nationals, but as women.

Olga Misar of Vienna also disparaged race hatred, saying the women should help each other with sympathy and endeavor to end the war—a war which the women had not sought, but which had caused them great suffering.

Vilma Gluecklich, a Hungarian delegate, argued that women would not be worthy of "their coming franchise" unless they proved that they were doing something to abolish the war.

An address which held her auditors closely was delivered by Signorina Genoli, the sole Italian delegate. Speaking with great earnestness, she said she saw the horrors of war impending in Italy. The men, who were starving because of the stoppage of trade, demanded to be sent to the front to fight, where they would be certain to obtain food, she said.

Dozens of messages from every country, except Belgium, were read by Dr. Boissevain.

Dr. Aletta Jacobs, in her speech of welcome, said: "We, who convened this congress, never called it a peace congress, but an international congress of women to protest against the war and to discuss ways and means by which war shall become an impossibility in the future."

Dr. Jacobs added that one of the most powerful means to attain this end would be the introduction of woman suffrage in all countries.

The adoption of a ringing resolution urging that moral, social and economic pressure be brought to bear upon nations failing to refer their disagreements to arbitration, marked the opening of the second day.

Miss Alice Carpenter of the United States declared that this was the first time in history that those who suffered most from the horrors of war had dared to protest, and that it was the existence of the woman suffrage organizations which enabled them to do so.

Two resolutions were adopted. The first provided for democratic control in framing the foreign policies of nations. As amended, and adopted, this resolution recommended the nullification of all secret treaties and the participation in the adoption of future treaties of the people, at least through the legislative branches of governments.

The second resolution opposed the transfer of territory from one nation to another without the consent of the inhabitants. As amended and adopted, this resolution recommended recognition of the right of people to self-government, and demanded a democratic form of government for every nation.

The business session of the third day of the International Congress of Women came to a dramatic climax when Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, after having requested the audience to rise for a silent tribute to the dead on the battlefields, urged the nations of the world to make an end to the war, to begin peace negotiations, and to effect a settlement based upon justice. Unanimously the delegates indorsed her fervid plea.

Charging that international discord was deliberately promoted by a small group of investors interested in the manufacture of munitions of war, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, an Englishwoman, seconded by a German woman, obtained a ringing resolution in favor of the nationalization of armaments as a step toward international disarmament.

This was later followed by an American proposal, unanimously adopted, urging the earliest possible acceptance of the principle that private investments in the resources of another country be made at the investor's risk and without a claim to official protection by his government.

The following resolution was passed:

"The International Congress of Women, of different nations, creeds, classes and parties is united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country, or who are laboring under the burden of war. Since the mass of the people of each of the countries now warring believe themselves to be fighting, not aggressively, but in self-defense, and for their national existence, it urges the governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed and to begin peace negotiations; and it emphatically demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent, and therefore based upon justice and principles which include those adopted by this congress."

That a secretary for peace should be added to all cabinets was the idea launched at a session of the International Congress of Women by Signorina Rosa Genoli, a delegate from Italy. Provision is made by governments to look after every phase of life except the maintenance of peace between nations, added Signorina Genoli amid great applause.

Miss Laura Hughes of Toronto, Canada, urged that the time had come when women should reoccupy the position of peace makers which they held in prehistoric ages. Then, when women thought that the men had fought enough, they went out and stopped the strife.

At the final meeting there was adopted a proposal to send delegations representing the congress to the President of the United States and to the heads of all the European powers for the purpose of demanding immediate cessation of the war.

"We are here not only to talk but to show the way to action," said Mme. Rosika Schwimmer. "We wish to take positive steps to end this terrible war." The resolution reads:

"The international congress of women resolves immediately to ask neutral countries to take steps to create a conference of neutrals, which, without delay, shall offer continuous mediation by inviting suggestions for a settlement from each of the belligerents and by submitting to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals as a basis for peace."

Mrs. Fannie Andrews of Boston read a manifesto covering all the points dealt with by the congress. This manifesto, which will be issued among women throughout the civilized world, declares that this must be the last war.

A permanent international committee was formed. It will make recommendations for conferences at The Hague and arrange for a peace conference of women to be held at the same time and place as the peace conference at the end of the war.

The resolution referring to fortifications, which was passed previously, was modified later, so that it now provides simply that the seas shall be open to all nations on equal terms.

The keynote of the congress from start to finish was international good-will and women's solidarity. At the final session Mme. Schwimmer requested that all the delegates present stand one minute in silent prayer for peace.

On May 1 a peace greeting to the women of the world from the Norwegian Women's Peace Association was delivered at the White House by H. H. Bryn, Norwegian minister to the United States, who asked that it be communicated to President Wilson. The greeting embodied resolutions that "the dogma of the necessity of war must be overthrown."

ASK VOTE TO GET LAWS ENFORCED

Legislation Alone No Remedy—Women Need Ballot to Get Officials to Act

A plea for a more rigid enforcement of the child labor laws in the South was made by Miss Jean Gordon, president of the Louisiana W. S. A., on Woman and Child Labor, in an address at one session of the Child Labor Conference in Memphis, Tennessee, last week.

"Until the laws are properly enforced all the legislation now contemplated will amount to naught and more than 300,000 child toilers in the mills and factories of the South will continue to be sweat shop victims." Miss Gordon declared, "We are striving for a 15-year law and an 8-hour day, but legislation without proper enforcement is worse than no legislation.

"The granting of the right of the ballot to woman would assure the child worker real protection," she said. "It is the women who are seeing to what little enforcement there is."

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Child Labor Committee will be held in San Francisco, May 29, 30 and 31. The speakers will include Florence Kelley, Dr. Felix Adler and Owen R. Lovejoy.

N. Y. SENATOR IS ASKED HIS STAND

O'Gorman Visited by 200 Suffragists—Part of a General Campaign by Union

A delegation of about 200 women of the Congressional Union made the first of a series of calls upon U. S. Congressmen April 30, when they interviewed Senator James A. O'Gorman in New York. Each of the 531 Congressmen will be interviewed by delegations of his constituents. Senator O'Gorman declared that he could not support a federal amendment, unless it was imperatively demanded by the people of New York State.

The delegation was headed by Miss Janet Burns and Miss Matilda Spence, carrying a huge banner, inscribed, "Will Senator O'Gorman Vote for the Federal Amendment This Year?" The spokeswomen were Mrs. William Colt, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

NEARLY $1,400 IN NICKELS

By Agnes E. Ryan

LAST year the books of The Woman's Journal showed an income of $1398 from sales of single copies of the paper. This money was collected by workers all over the United States, five cents at a time. Did you ever sell articles of any kind at five cents each? If you did you probably know how long it seems to take to get a dollar. Now imagine selling papers, one at a time, till $2 or $200 are collected.

No woman would do it except for a great cause. But because they had the great cause in mind enough women did it to bring to the paper an income of nearly fourteen hundred dollars. Was it worth while? We think so and we shall tell you why.

Fourteen hundred dollars represents, not merely 28,000 papers sold at five cents each, with the money going to The Woman's Journal. Fourteen hundred dollars on our books means: (1) 56,000 to 75,000 papers sold at five cents each. (2) It means that The Woman's Journal received only from two to two and a half cents apiece for them, according to the quantity ordered. (3) It means that from two and one-half to three cents each went into the treasury of the local association or league. (4) It means that from 56,000 to 75,000 extra papers were doing excellent propaganda work, furnishing information and breaking down old prejudices, and thereby making the advance of suffrage in that locality easier. Was it worth while?

How many papers shall we sell this year, and what will our income and yours be from those sales? Shall we sell less than we sold last year and have less money and less good work done? The answer depends on you and on me. I intend to begin selling on May 15. When will you begin?

On May 15, in every town and city in every State in the Union there is an opportunity for suffrage work that has a threefold mission: First, to spread suffrage information; second, to get excellent publicity; third, to make money.

We, therefore, want from five to fifty women, girls, men and boys, to join us in selling The Woman's Journal on the streets or at some meeting. On that day a large open-air meeting will be held on Boston Common. There will be music and speaking from the band stand. The meeting will last from 3 till 7 o'clock. Newsies are wanted from 2.30 to sell the paper.

As I write, the plans for this meeting are not yet completed, but already young men and women are pledging to sell.

Can we not make this a starting point all over the country for selling the paper regularly, especially during the summer months? We need pledges for the Boston meeting; we need pledges for meetings and street sales all over the country. May we not have them from Maine to Texas, from North Dakota to Florida?

Write or telegraph for papers and newsy bags and posters. Mark your letter "Rush," so that it will have first attention. Our mail every day is so heavy that if your letter were the last opened it might mean that the papers to you would miss the train.

We have it in our power to make May 15 a banner day, and the beginning of a banner summer. Will you join us?

ANTI AND LIQUOR MEN OPPOSE BILL

"Let Connecticut Woman Vote on Local Option?"—Both of Them Answer "No"

Besides the constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women, which was recently defeated, there is a bill before the Connecticut Legislature giving women the right to vote on liquor licensing questions. At a hearing on this bill, at which members of the W. C. T. U. and of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association appeared in its support, a remarkable feature was the fact that there were present to oppose it Mr. Anson T. McCook, who appeared as the spokesman of the Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; and Mr. William E. Egan, who appeared on behalf of the liquor interests. This close association can hardly have been agreeable to the anti-suffragists, nor can the assumption made by the opponents of the bill that to give women the right to vote on licensing would be tantamount to voting the State dry. Prohibition and women's votes got inextricably confused in the representations against the bill, and Mr. Egan had much to say about the sacredness of the home, and the discord and divorce that would result from woman suffrage. The following gem from his speech is worth recording: "The whole system is dependent upon a man's protective position regarding women, for man is supposed to take care of woman and tell her what is best and what she shall do and what not."

SPECIAL SESSION FOR JERSEY DATE

(Continued from Page 143)

other proposed amendments—excess condemnation of lands and an easier way of amending the Constitution. The Attorney General had pointed out serious errors in the bill as originally passed, which might have rendered the election unconstitutional.

Governor Fielder sent a message to the Legislature asking the repeal of the previous act and the passage of a bill drawn by the Attorney General. No sooner was the question before the Senate, however, when Senator Read proposed a substitute bill amending the previous law. The Senate passed Mr. Read's measure, but in the Assembly it was discovered that this also was unconstitutional. A conference finally resulted in the passage of the bill drawn by the Attorney General.

Throughout the course of the legislative action in New Jersey on equal suffrage during the last three years, all sorts of technical errors have been discovered. The bill fixing Oct. 19 as the date of the election was rushed through during the closing hours of the Legislature a few weeks ago. If it had stayed in its original form, the amendment might well have been invalidated. There has been rather too much of this sort of thing to consider all of these errors "accidental."

Thirty-eight out of the 105 counties in Kansas have no paupers in their almshouses.

BIG PARADE STIRS PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from Page 143)

al Woman Suffrage Association and Madame Aino Malmberg spoke.

Every seat was taken, every aisle was blocked with thousands of women anxious to hear the message of approaching victory.

Cheered by the demonstration in the streets, cheer after cheer greeted the optimistic predictions of each speaker. It was truly a great day for the advocates of equal suffrage in Philadelphia.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw scorned in automobile and led the parade.

It was a brilliant spectacle. As it passed the reviewing stand at Broad and Race streets, where the mayor and Mrs. Blankenburg, members of the House and Senate and City Councils, reviewed them, the procession gave adequate expression to its demand by saluting the officials, by countermarching and marching in design formations.

Business women, professional women, mothers, spinsters, in fact, practically every creed and class were represented in the parade. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage marched en masse.

A relic of the Revolutionary War, in the shape of an American flag, said to be worth $5000, was carried by girls in the van of the procession. This was loaned to the suffragists by Mrs. Benjamin Thomason, a Daughter of the Revolution and a Daughter of 1812. It was presented by her to General Nelson A. Miles for services during the Spanish War.

Many national suffrage leaders were in the parade.

There were divisions from all the Philadelphia suburbs; and there were sections for workers from every one of the twenty-six legislative districts. Then the artists, musicians, sculptors, librarians and their sisters in kindred lines, followed. Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, one of the two survivors of the Seneca Falls Convention in New York, rode in the pioneers' section.

Mrs. William Albert Wood acted as marshal of the parade.

TEN MORE ANSWERS

By Agnes E. Ryan

TEN more associations (up to May 4) have been heard from as endorsing our campaign for One Thousand New Subscriptions in each State for The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News by August 13, Lucy Stone's birthday. They have received the Kampaign Kit and endorse the Big Four plan with enthusiasm, saying practically with one voice that nothing could be of more practical benefit to the suffrage work in each State. There are now twenty-nine associaions that have sent favorable answers. The new ones heard from this week, up to May 4, are:

Delaware Equal Suffrage Association.
Indiana Equal Suffrage Association.
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.
Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association.
South Dakota Universal Franchise League.
South Carolina Equal Suffrage League.
Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association (both associations).
Woman Suffrage Party of Cuyahoga County (Ohio).
Woman Suffrage Party of Rhode Island.

The Associations previously answering favorably were:

Arkansas Political Equality.
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.
Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association.
Kentucky Equal Rights Association.
Maine Woman Suffrage Association.
Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.
Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association.
Missouri Woman Suffrage Association.
Nebraska (Omaha Campaign Committee).
New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association.
New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.
New Jersey Women's Political Union.
New York Woman Suffrage Association.
New York Women's Political Union.
Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association.
Texas Woman Suffrage Association.
West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association.

The approval of the Traveling Kampaign Kit as a valuable working equipment for each association has been general and most hearty. A number of people have written marveling that we would send the Kit before it had been earned, that is, before the thousand subscriptions had been sent in by each State. As explained in our booklet about the Big Four plan, we knew many associations could use the Traveling Kampaign Kit during the summer and, since our first object was to aid the suffrage work in each State, we decided to send the Kit so it could be used at once. We rely on the associations to earn the Kit by getting the full number of subscriptions. We feel sure they will do so, especially since it is to their advantage to earn the $300 in commissions, as well as to have one thousand additional efficient suffragists in the State.

What is everybody's business, however, often proves to be nobody's business and we, therefore, heartily urge every individual in every State to make herself responsible for the full number of subscriptions in her power. A careful count of what each State sends in will be kept and published in the Woman's Journal.

Everyone who is loyal to her State and takes pride in its achievement, everyone who desires the full enfranchisement of women, is urged to make new subscriptions from her State to the number of 1000 by August 13 her business. Will every reader ask himself or herself two questions: First, Is my State listed? Second, Have I sent a subscription to be counted in this plan?

WILL YOU BE COUNTED?

Every new subscription helps your State to reach the 1,000 goal. If you believe in the Woman's Journal and its work, won't you get one new subscriber today? In case you do not have one of our special blanks, your subscription will be properly credited if you fill out and send us the letter below.

Agnes E. Ryan.

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May 8, 1915.

The Woman's Journal,
585 Boylston St., Boston.

I want to do my share in the campaign for 1,000 subscriptions in my State, so I am sending you one new subscription and {70 cents / 35 cents} in payment for one {full year / 6 months} subscription. I have deducted the commission of {30 cents / 15 cents} which I will turn over to my local league. The address is:

Name .....
Street .....
Town .....
State .....
Secured by .....Credit to State of .....

SPEECH BY MRS. ROBINS

A great treat was enjoyed by the women who heard Mrs. Raymond Robins during her recent visit to Boston. Any who failed to carry away inspiration must have been indeed dull of mind and heart.

Like Jane Addams and all the other Chicago women prominent in good works, Mrs. Robins has only praise for the results of woman suffrage. As President of the National Woman's Trade Union League, she knows a great deal about labor conditions in different parts of the country, and she is overflowing with information, and with facts vividly felt and graphically told.

In her address at the luncheon given her by the Women's Trade Union League at the Boston City Club, Mrs. Robins said, among other things:

"Hubert Killens was a member of a committee of the Illinois Legislature, and reported against an eight-hour law for women. As women cannot vote for members of the Legislature, he felt immune. Soon after, Mr. Killens wanted to become an alderman in the 29th Ward. The working women of the ward sent around a wagon bearing large placards: 'Hubert Killens voted against the eight-hour bill. A vote for Hubert Killens means a vote for a long work-day for women. If you want women's hours shortened, vote against Hubert Killens!' The women defeated him, and he not only accepted his defeat at their hands, but has become an advocate of the eight-hour law. It is so human to respond to the people to whom you are personally responsible!"

Mrs. Robins expressed a strong conviction that public opinion without a vote is not enough. She recalled the Triangle fire in New York, where 142 women and girls lost their lives because their employers kept the factory doors locked, contrary to law. Public opinion was deeply stirred. There were great protest meetings, and an impressive mourning procession. More than a year passed. The other day one of the owners of the Triangle factory was found guilty again of keeping the doors locked, contrary to law; and public opinion, as expressed by the Municipal Court of New York, let him off with a fine of twenty dollars.

"Has woman suffrage in Chicago really had any good results?" asked a woman in the audience.

"Yes, a great many," answered Mrs. Robins, promptly. "Six weeks after the passing of the suffrage bill, Chicago established the best milk ordinance ever adopted in any city. I have been to the polls three times with my husband. It is a very self-respecting experience. Now if things are unsatisfactory we all feel responsible. It has been a great stimulus to interest in public affairs. Now everything is civics, and questions of municipal welfare are discussed everywhere."

Mrs. Robins said that when suffrage was granted a group of unorganized working girls came and asked her to tell them what it meant. They were members of the "Silver Swan Pleasure Club," and the boys had said they would not dance with any suffragist. The girls wanted to know what it was all about. Mrs. Robins explained it to them, and then gave them a box of the bright green and red badges of the Women's Trade Union League, which has a suffrage plank in its platform. At a ball a few nights after, she found all these girls wearing the badges, and all dancing happily. She said to the leader, "Isabella, how was it?" Isabella answered, "We told the boys that they could dance with each other; but they preferred us."

Mrs. Robins saw a dead horse lying right under the windows of a Polish woman's little home. It had been there for three days. After some general talk with the woman, Mrs. Robins asked her if she voted.

"Oh, no. My man, he vote."

"Why doesn't he get that dead horse taken away?"

"My man away all day. At night he very tired; he go to sleep. He not mind. I here all day; I smell it."

Mrs. Robins explained that pressure from voters could secure clean streets. The Polish woman considered, and then asked:

"I vote, horse go?"

On being told that it would help, she nodded and said: "Yes—I vote!"

Mrs. Robins also spoke before the Woman's Peace Party. An account of her address there will be given next week.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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THE VICTORY IN DENMARK

The overwhelming vote in the Danish Parliament in behalf of full suffrage for women shows how fast this reform is coming. Up to eight years ago, the women of Denmark had not even the school vote, and could not serve on a board of public charities. In 1907 Denmark gave them the right to vote for members of educational and charitable boards, and made them eligible to serve. In 1908 it gave women who were tax-payers or the wives of tax-payers a vote for all officers except members of Parliament. The bill just passed provides for full Parliamentary suffrage for all women, without any tax-qualification.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATION

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is taking a vote of all its members, by mail, on two questions:

1. Are you in favor of woman suffrage?

2. Do you believe that the A. C. A. should pass a resolution in favor of woman suffrage?

It is reported that some members who answer yes to the first question are answering no to the second, because they think that the subject is not germane to the objects of the A. C. A.

There is hardly any topic bearing upon human welfare to which the suffrage question is not related; and almost any organization might properly pass a resolution in its favor, if the majority of the members so desired.

In Russia, ten years ago, the desire for a constitutional form of government had grown so strong that every convention which was held by any sort of persons, from a medical society to a gathering of engineers, no matter for what purpose it was convened, straightway proceeded to pass resolutions asking for constitutional government. In like manner many societies in this country are now passing suffrage resolutions which a few years ago would have considered it wholly inappropriate to do so—from the General Federation of Women's Clubs and twenty-six of its State Federations to a whole string of Methodist Conferences.

But the connection between suffrage and education is particularly close and vital. The growing recognition of this fact is shown in the adoption of equal suffrage resolutions by the National Education Association, and by innumerable Teachers' Associations in different parts of the country. In addition, we have lately had some instructive remarks on this subject from two college presidents.

President MacCracken of Vassar recently published in the Poughkeepsie Courier his reasons for believing in equal suffrage. He said:

"By nature and training I am an educationist. I find the privilege of the vote has been an educational factor in my own life. In a profession which has required, more than almost any other, the withdrawal out of the active world into the quiet library or study, my right to use the ballot has been almost the one motive which has drawn me out into real citizenship.

"In my capacity as teacher of men at Yale University and of women at Smith College, I have found from the point of view of education no essential difference in their grasp and mastery of intellectual problems. Any educational advantages, therefore, which belong to the one sex should, so far as I am concerned, belong properly also to the other; and since I have found the vote an educational factor in my own life, I sincerely desire that it may soon be extended to women."

President Eliot of Harvard a little earlier had given in The Delineator some reasons for believing that this country is destined to survive. Among other things, he said:

"Universal suffrage prolongs in the United States the effect of universal education; for it stimulates all citizens throughout their lives to reflect on problems outside the narrow circle of their private interests and occupations; to read about public questions; to discuss public characters, and to hold themselves ready in some degree to give a rational account of their political faith."

When Dr. Eliot spoke of "universal suffrage," he forgot the women. But in twelve States it is now true that "all citizens" have this potent stimulus, and they are proving the truth of Dr. Edward Howard Griggs's words: "The ballot is an educator, and women will become more capable and more wise in using it." Whether the Association of Collegiate Alumnae adopts a suffrage resolution this year or not, it is certain that those of its members who live in the twelve suffrage States will give a large majority in its favor, and it is only a question of time when the whole association will do so.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND RELIGION

Many of the objections urged against votes for women would condemn every extension of suffrage that has ever taken place. For instance, when anything bad happens in a suffrage State, it is seized upon at once as showing that equal suffrage is a failure, even though nobody in the State where the untoward event took place thinks of attributing it to the women. On this principle, the abolition of all the old religious tests would have to be pronounced a failure.

North Carolina formerly excluded Catholics from suffrage, Delaware excluded Unitarians, and Massachusetts excluded everybody except men belonging to the Congregational Church. The North Carolina Legislature has just defeated all the child labor bills; therefore (a consistent anti-suffragist would have to say) the granting of equal suffrage to Catholics has evidently done no good. Delaware has just refused to abolish the whipping post; it is plain that the extension of the ballot to Unitarians has had no humanizing influence. In Massachusetts politics has not been purified, graft exists in many cities, divorce is increasing, and a number of good bills have just been lost in the Legislature. Equal suffrage for all religious denominations is evidently a failure.

Or take the argument which is used continually, with a sober face, by the leading lecturer of the anti-suffragists: "Unless it can be shown that women on the average are better, wiser and less emotional than men, it is wrong and unpatriotic for women to seek a vote." If that is a sound principle, religious bigots would have been justified in saying in North Carolina: "Unless it can be shown that Catholics on the average are wiser, better and less emotional than Protestants, it is wrong and unpatriotic for Catholics to seek a vote"; and in Delaware, "Unless it can be shown that Unitarians, on the average, are wiser, better and less emotional than Trinitarians, it is wrong and unpatriotic for Unitarians to seek a vote"; and in Massachusetts, "Unless it can be shown that Methodists and Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, Jews and Christian Scientists are wiser, better and less emotional than Congregationalists, it is wrong and unpatriotic for members of all these other denominations to seek a vote."

When the property qualification was abolished, was it demanded that poor men should first prove themselves to be on the average wiser, better and less emotional than rich men? All the successive steps by which suffrage for men has been broadened have been taken without invoking the rule that "only superiors need apply." Nor has it ever been demanded that the new voters should engage to bring in the millennium. In all civilized countries the franchise for men is being steadily widened on the broad and plain ground that the abolition of the old narrow tests does away with a serious injustice. The same argument applies in the case of women. In addition, there is a hundred times more evidence to prove that specific practical benefits have resulted from woman suffrage than that any specific practical benefits have resulted from the voting of Unitarians in Delaware or of Presbyterians in Massachusetts.

A. S. B.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, says that if women had the ballot they could stop the sacrifice of 150,000 young girls every year to the social evil. "If an army were to land on our shores and take from us 150,000 women," said Dr. Claxton, "the people of the United States would mortgage the last dollar in the treasury and go bankrupt for years to avenge the wrong." He declared that the present destruction of young girls could be stopped, too, if the effort were made with equal determination.

THREE QUESTIONS

No objection is too fantastic to be pressed into service by the opponents of equal rights. At a recent meeting in Boston they raised with even more vehemence than usual the cry that "woman suffrage means Socialism." Let them answer these three plain questions:

If woman suffrage means Socialism, why are not all the school boards in Massachusetts made up of Socialists?

If woman suffrage means Socialism, why did not Chicago choose a Socialist mayor at the last election?

If woman suffrage means Socialism, why has no suffrage State ever elected a Socialist Governor?

TWO PLANKS

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. But the anti-suffragists are never willing to let any of their rules do this.

The Socialist party has a peace plank in its platform. The Socialists advocate international peace and arbitration in their papers, and carry flags and transparencies with peace mottoes in their parades. Every Socialist is a peace man, at least so far as his theoretical platform goes. Yet the anti-suffragists do not consider this any reason why every non-Socialist should become a militarist. They do not urge all persons who are opposed to Socialism to get busy and fight the peace societies. Many of the antis are even members of peace societies, and boast of the fact. They would not admit for a moment that they are thereby "allied with Socialism."

The Socialist party has also an equal suffrage plank in its platform. It advocates suffrage in its papers, and occasionally on its banners and in its parades. Therefore the antis declare that all non-Socialists ought to oppose equal suffrage, and that the suffrage societies are "allied with Socialism."

Comment would be superfluous.

A. S. B.

NEED NOT BE JURORS

The argument that women ought not to vote unless they do jury service is often urged by some man who is exempt from jury service himself. This threadbare objection was lately put forward again by the editor of the New York Times. Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, President of the "Life Insurance Presidents," thereupon wrote to the Times:

"If equal franchise rights mean equal duties, why do you suppose that exemption from jury duty has been granted to you, the writer of the editorial in question, and to other newspaper men? Why should we be led to assume that women will be dragged into court to do jury duty at the expense of home and family, while male physicians are freed from jury duty in order to meet the demands of society for medical attendance? If the right to vote necessarily means, or should mean, the performance of jury duty, why do we now exempt clergymen, druggists, attorneys, teachers, engineers, firemen and persons employed by glass, cotton, linen, woolen and iron manufacturing companies, and many other classes besides?"

In some of the suffrage States women perform jury duty. In others they are exempt. In Washington they are eligible, but any woman must be excused on request.

A. S. B.

REACTIONARIES OPPOSE

The complete exoneration of Judge Lindsey was expected, yet it has brought sincere joy.

In this connection it may be worth recalling that the only Colorado woman who makes a specialty of denouncing equal suffrage—Mrs. Francis Goddard—has long been a bitter opponent of Lindsey. While visiting friends in Rhode Island, several years ago, she declared in an interview in the Providence Journal that Lindsey had broken every law on the statute book.

The only California woman (so far as heard from) who says that she worked for the success of suffrage, but has now changed her mind, is Miss Annie Bock. At the Congressional Hearing in December, 1913, Miss Bock declared that settlement work and welfare work were "either a fad or graft." She also denounced the peace movement (this was before the European war broke out), and teachers' pensions, and the use of schoolhouses for social centres, as being things which merely "played into the hands of Socialism."

It is significant that the few voices raised against equal suffrage in the enfranchised States should be those of ultra reactionaries; while the men and women most distinguished in humanitarian movements in those States, from Judge Lindsey down, all say that equal suffrage is a good thing.

A. S. B.

One of our readers has asked leave to copy from the Woman's Journal editorials or parts of editorials, sign the editor's name to them, and send them as letters to her local paper. Any of our readers are welcome to do this.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

NEW YORK

Suffrage day was a vast moving picture for votes-for-women in New York City. In Manhattan alone 200 different street meetings and pageants were going on at one time. Such picturesque settings as the Sherman Statue in the Plaza were chosen for gatherings. At Grant's Tomb, the Men's League for Woman Suffrage spoke to crowds passing along Riverside Drive. In Columbus Circle, near the statue to the sailors of the battleship Maine, another meeting was held. Along the Chelsea docks, from which the great ocean liners put to sea, a mass meeting was held in the open air for 'longshoremen. The yellow suffrage cars of Mrs. Alice Snitje Burke and General Rosalie Jones were here, there and everywhere flashing yellow suffrage messages from front to front. Three of the most unique effects of the Manhattan parade were: the Suffrage Forum automobile of the Church of the Ascension—a new departure in church civic work, the labor section of the parade which swept from the East Side with suffrage banners in eight languages; and, finally, the Melting Pot in front of the Empire State Campaign Committee's headquarters into which the passing automobiles cast their treasures as they went by.

A big ball was given by the Women's Political Union May 5. Between the vaudeville, which preceded dancing, Mrs. Raymond Brown made a suffrage speech. The chief guests of the ball were Marcus M. Marks, Lindon Bates, Jr., William Harmon Black, Frederick C. Tanner and Thomas E. Rush.

A campaign luncheon at which Governor and Mrs. Whitman and many of the city officials will be guests will be given at the Hotel Astor today under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee. The speakers will be Collector Malone, Granville Barker, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

TENNESSEE

"One of the epochal periods in the history of the progressive work" of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League is what the Nashville Banner calls the big automobile parade and pageant of May first. The parade formed on Capitol Boulevard and went to Centennial Park. Heading it was a platoon of the city police, and the marshals, J. J. Roach and George M. Dallas. Next came an automobile containing Mrs. Guilford Dudley, president of the League, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, the speaker of the day. In the third automobile were Mrs. Reuben Mills, chairman of the day; Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, Miss Pauline Sherwood Townsend, Miss Frances Rich and Mrs. Herman Rich.

The pageant, "Everywoman's Road," was presented at the park.

CALIFORNIA

Both Houses of the Legislature have adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to initiate proceedings for a nation-wide amendment giving Congress power to enact a uniform divorce law.

A delegation of Congressmen, made up of 14 Senators and 42 Representatives, bound for the Hawaiian Islands, were interviewed last week by members of the Congressional Union in San Francisco, asking their support for the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

ILLINOIS

Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, in replying to the Philadelphia Ledger about the elements which contributed to his success in the election, says of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association:

"It is Thompson's opinion that the women of the State of Illinois secured favorable action upon their bill which provided for woman suffrage because of the masterly and dignified manner in which the women lobbied for their bill before the General Assembly under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and that the women of other States would be successful if their campaign for suffrage was managed under similar conditions, and he recommends that the women of the nation who desire suffrage confer with Mrs. Trout as to the best method of conducting their campaigns."

A reception in honor of Mrs. William Hale Thompson and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout will be given at Midway Gardens on May 21, under the auspices of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. William Severin is chairman of the reception committee and Mrs. John Taylor Cowles is in charge of the program. Mrs. Cole Rowe, Mrs. Page Waller Eaton, Mrs. Richard S. Folsom, Mrs. Harry Atwood, Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet, Mrs. Carrie Kuhnert and Mrs. H. Rathbone are on the reception committee.

State group conferences are being mapped out by the organization committee of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association to bring the towns in surrounding neighborhoods together. The out-of-town members of the board are the organizers to a great extent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Honorary President of the New Hampshire W. S. A., Mrs. Armenia S. White, 97 years of age, opened her home in Concord for a suffrage meeting the other day. The Boston Globe of May 4 devoted several columns to a report of it, and to a sketch of Mrs. White's life, with her portrait. Mrs. White is much and deservedly beloved.

WEST VIRGINIA

May 9 has been designated as Mothers' Day, and is to be widely observed by clergymen, who will speak on that day on the extension of the mothers' influence.

State President Mrs. J. Gale Ebert has sent the following letter to the clergymen in the State. It says in part:

"American mothers, as a whole, have been true to their duties in the home, in the church and in society, but the menace and the peril to the boy or the girl today does not come from the home, or from the church; but from that province that lies entirely outside the mother's influence.

"The mothers have no voice in regulating the saloon evil and all those allied places of vice in our cities from which come the temptations that lure their sons and their daughters to their ruin by the hundred thousand annually.

"The mother's influence is needed in the home and in the church, but more than all is her influence needed in shaping the policy of government, and in making conditions in our cities decent and fit, so that when her children leave the home they may still have the protection of the mother's influence when they are called to pass through the most perilous period of their lives.

"The power of the church would be extended threefold if through the enfranchisement of women, the men and women could work unitedly to carry out the social programme of Christianity in bettering the conditions in our cities.

"Believing that you are in full accord with this conception of more power for mothers and a wider field of action for the churches, I ask of you, will you not on Mothers' Day take for your subject, 'The Need of Mothers' Influence in the State.'"

GEORGIA

The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association held its May day exercises on the steps of the State Capitol in Atlanta. Mrs. Mary L. McLendon presided, and addresses were made by leading men and women of the State. The Georgia Men's League for Woman Suffrage, the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association and the Georgia Young People's Suffrage Association joined in the celebration. The Young People's Association sang suffrage songs. Georgia's only anti-suffrage camp, Macon, was invaded recently by Mrs. Wm. Felton of Cartersville. Mrs. Felton is chairman of the legislative work of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association.

Suffrage blotters have been made by the Georgia suffragists as a means of publicity for free distribution. The suffrage map, with some pointed paragraphs, is on the back, where it may make a continuous appeal when placed on a man's desk.

LOUISIANA

The Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana held its convention last week in Baton Rouge.

Mrs. John T. Meehan was unanimously elected State chairman; Mrs. Harriet Spiller Daggett, of Jennings, vice-chairman; Miss Gertrude Cowan, New Orleans, recording secretary; Mrs. E. B. Ward, of Monroe, treasurer, and Mrs. H. B. Myers, of New Orleans, State organizer; Mrs. E. M. Cahn was made financial secretary; Mrs. J. G. Skinner was retained as corresponding secretary, and Mrs. E. J. Graham, former State organizer, was made chairman of publicity and propaganda. Mrs. C. C. Devall of Baton Rouge was elected chairman of a committee to watch developments in the constitutional convention if one should be held. The central committee was empowered to appoint the legislative chairman and the chairmen of the congressional districts.

MONTANA

Governor Stewart, in an address before the Butte Women's Clubs on State Day, April 28, congratulated women now having equal suffrage.

Montana women, he declared, have already justified the confidence which was placed in them a few months ago. They have shown their desire for right to predominate, and by their presence at the polls have not only greatly expedited the voting, but also have made it more orderly, he said.

MARYLAND

At the recent annual meeting of the Just Government League Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, the president, said in her report:

"Exclusive of 210 executive committee meetings, that have been held by the city and county leagues, there have been approximately 128 organized indoor meetings, with an attendance of about 12,500. In addition, there have been 60 open-air meetings, with an attendance of approximately 4000, and 25 open-air meetings in the city, with an average attendance of 200 each. It is estimated that about 78,000 people were reached through the fairs, county hikes and the work at the polls. Thus we see that through the league's activity over 100,000 people were reached during the past year."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker; vice-president, Mrs. Charles J. Ogle; second vice-president, Miss Lola C. Trax; corresponding secretary, Miss A. M. Soper; recording secretary, Mrs. Spencer Heath; treasurer, Miss Marjorie Matthews.

The Maryland convention of the Congressional Union was held May 5 and 6, in Baltimore. One of the features was an interview with Congressman Linthicum.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mrs. Clara L. Darrow, president of the North Dakota Votes for Women League, is dead. Mrs. Darrow, says the Fargo News, "was one of the best-loved citizens of North Dakota." She was a pioneer in suffrage and humanitarian work. "The standards of education which she sought to introduce will come," continues the News, "but she will not be here to see them. The cause of suffrage to which she devoted the last years of her life will win, but she will not be here to share in the victory. As she came back from Bismarck, where the cause met with defeat this year, her regret was more for the manner of the defeat than for the fact of it. She knew that humanity does not permit the kind of service that she gave to that cause to fail."

Mrs. Darrow was visiting at Jacksonville, Fla., when she died.

The Votes for Women League has passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas: Mrs. Clara L. Darrow, the president of this organization, has been taken by death while in active service, and at the height of her usefulness.

"Be It Resolved, First, that we, the North Dakota Votes for Women League, do hereby express the deep sorrow we feel in her personal loss to us;

"Second, that all forces making for true democracy in this community and in the State have lost a powerful and an inspiring leader;

"Third, that her devotion to the highest ideal of life, which is a better and broader humanity, shall be an inspiration and an example to us, urging us to further work and greater sacrifice for that high calling to which she gave her best effort;

"Fourth, that copies of these resolutions be sent to her family, to the newspapers of the State, and to the Woman's Journal.

"Signed: North Dakota Votes for Women League. Mrs. Beulah M. Amidon, Mrs. Luella I. Hildreth, Mrs. Emma S. Pierce, Mrs. Ella C. Boise, Mrs. Irma E. Poppler, Mrs. Frances S. Bolley, Mrs. Emily K. Sheldon, Mrs. Julia D. Carpenter, Mrs. F. E. Kindred, Mrs. R. M. Pollock."

KENTUCKY

Celebrations were held May 1 in Lexington, Louisville, Hawesville, Frankfort and Lawrenceburg. Every garage in Lexington donated machines for the automobile parade, which swept from Gratz Park to Duncan Park, where an outdoor meeting was called together with a trumpet blast.

Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, first vice-president of the Kentucky Equal Rights' Association, presented for the State the Kampaign Kit sent by the Woman's Journal. This was followed by music and folk dancing by the children of Lincoln School.

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Everett Colby, who was instrumental in carrying the suffrage amendment through its legislative stages, is chairman of a new co-operative organization known as the Committee of One Hundred, which is being formed to assist the New Jersey suffrage campaign now that the question is before the voters of the State.

"The purpose of the Committee of One Hundred," as defined by Mrs. Colby, "is both intensive and extensive. On the one hand it is to act as a 'clearing house' for campaign information. On the other, it is consecrated, through co-operation with the existing suffrage agencies, to education in its broadest sense, the awakening of an alert and intelligent public opinion."

The committee already boasts as vice-chairmen Mrs. Otto Wittpenn, Mrs. Francis de L. Hyde, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Ogden Hammond, Dr. William L. Saunders and Richard Stevens. In addition, Mrs. Charles Hyde, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, Mrs. Abraham Van Winkle, Champlain L. Riley, George Vickers, ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort, Mrs. George La Monte, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Howard A. Colby, George W. Perkins, Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. J. Magee Ellsworth, Mrs. Seymour Cromwell, Mrs. Joseph LaRocque, Everett Colby and Mrs. David Guggenheim have offered their services. William Fellowes Morgan has consented to act as treasurer.

In her appeal for the committee's cause Mrs. Colby says in part:

"New Jersey will be the first State to vote this year, and the outcome will have a marked effect on the elections to settle the same issue, which will be held in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in November. . . . We must not only win, but we must win by an overwhelming and emphatic majority."

It is hoped and expected that every public-spirited man and woman in the East will come forward to help in this final struggle for suffrage. Any one interested can be of greatest help by getting in touch with Mrs. Colby, Orange, N. J.

TEXAS

The fifth Convention of the Texas W. S. A. will be held in Galveston, May 12, 13 and 14. Representatives from fifty organizations in the State are expected to be present. The call to the convention says:

"We, who look forward to a better day for mankind through woman's influence as a political factor, have completed a year of active work in Texas, each in her own separate locality doing her share to further the cause. A call is now made for us to meet together for counsel and inspiration. If you really wish to be one of this forward movement you will come.

"On our programme will be suffragists, men and women, who will give us the benefit of experience gained from years on the firing line, and our own workers who have just carried through their campaign in the Texas Legislature.

"Never in the history of the world have women played so important a part in the world's work as they are doing today. Upon the shadow of the war in Europe they have risen to positions of power and responsibility that command the attention of the civilized world. They have forever put an end to the charge that they do not bear a full share of the duties and burdens of war. Governments now recognize that there are innumerable services to be rendered besides that of carrying a musket.

"In this time, when violence and force seem to dominate the world, we must assert our right to share in the counsels of our State and nation, our wider purpose being to free women and to enable woman's conception of life in all its aspects to find expression.

"Let us then come together in convention determined to push forward to victory woman's enfranchisement in Texas, that women may be free to render the State and nation the full service for which they are fitted.

"Let us come together realizing the new loyalty of women to women; let us increase the fellowship and understanding which forecasts the solidarity of women all over the world."

The call is signed by Annette Finnigan, Mary Fowler Bornefeld, Mrs. Dwight E. Potter, Irelene DeWitt, Hettie D. M. Wallis, Anna E. Walker, Mrs. Goodrich Jones, Mrs. Mary Herndon Gray, Marin B. Fenwick, general officers. Headquarters are to be at Hotel Galvez.

Galveston observed May Day with speeches in the downtown streets from automobiles by members of the Galveston Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. James G. Flynn was chairman of the demonstrations.

Recently a party motored from Galveston to Texas City, where an association was organized with Mrs. G. G. Moore as president. Miss Perle Penfield of Galveston was the principal speaker of the evening.

MISSOURI

At the Ad Club Circus of the University of Missouri the university women gave a pantomime which represented a scene at a polling booth. There were those who could vote and those who could not. Of those who were eligible to vote, there was the society dude, the dope fiend, so shaky he could not write his name; the drunkard, who became unruly in the booth; the old decrepit Negro, who knew little and cared less about politics; the politician looking after his own interests, and the business man. Those who were ineligible to vote and so were pushed out of the booth were the criminal, the soldier, the woman college-graduate, the widow and her little boy, the matron and the wife of the Negro man with her basket of washing on her arm.

The next day one student said: "After the bunch you had in the stunt tonight, the fellow who doesn't believe in suffrage will be an exception."

Of the eight members of the Board of Governors of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League whose terms expired this year seven were returned, as follows: Miss Charlotte Rumbold, Mrs. G. M. Grossman, Mrs. Breckinridge Jones, Mrs. J. L. Lowes, Miss Eleanor Tucker, Mrs. William Blodgett and Miss Leone Robinson. Mrs. Kate O'Hare was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. B. B. Graham. Members of the board are elected to serve three years.

PENNSYLVANIA

In addition to the big parade in Philadelphia, May first was celebrated with a big rally in Pittsburgh.

Gaily decorated booths were erected in the square near the court house, from which a corps of 25 women speakers held forth from noon until two o'clock. Officials of the local suffrage association paraded in decorated automobiles from the headquarters in the Jenkins Arcade to the speakers' booths.

In the smaller towns and cities the suffragists held mass meetings and parades. The local suffrage associations in some of them will also install "suffrage melting pots" to help swell the campaign fund.

A large "melting pot," to which all suffragists of Pennsylvania will be invited to send anything they can spare in the line of jewelry or household silver that is no longer of any special value to them, will be installed at State Headquarters in Harrisburg early next month. In making this announcement, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the State Association, said:

"Almost all women are in the habit of treasuring bits of jewelry, worn-out rings, old pins, rims of glasses and various other small things that eventually drift into the discard box. These things they can give to the cause without missing. The purpose of the melting pot is to collect these odds and ends and turn them into coin for our campaign funds."

The State melting pot will remain open all summer.

RHODE ISLAND

Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt, who was the principal speaker before the regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Political Equality League, 537 Westminster street, Providence, recently, said that to prevent war a better statesmanship was needed. She deplored the fact that the modern spirit was to await for the war's coming. "The two acts of the struggle for liberty in the United States are passed," declared the speaker, "but the third is upon us.

"The first act closed under Washington when the colonies were acknowledged to be free and independent States. The second closed under Lincoln with the vindication of the sovereignty of the Union.

"The third act will close when equal rights are conceded to all—both men and women, but unlike the first two cycles of advancement the land will not be deluged with blood in attaining the third."

ALASKA

Governor Strong has signed the bill passed by both houses of the territorial Legislature, providing for submitting the question of territorial prohibition to the voters at the election November 4, 1916. If prohibition is approved by the voters of the territory it will become effective January 1, 1918.

The lower House and the Senate have passed the bill abolishing capital punishment in Alaska.

The poor farms of 49 counties in Kansas have been turned into experiment stations under the control of the State Agricultural College and are now called Prosperity Farms.

MASSACHUSETTS

Not the least interesting feature of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be the auction sale of gold and silver ornaments, trinkets and jewelry, to be held at Headquarters on Friday evening, the 14th. Members who are collecting gold and silver for the "Melting Pot" are urged to make extra effort during the next few days. The auction of jewelry and other small articles of value, contributed for the sale, is not to be confounded with the State-wide sacrifice sale of all goods that is to be given on a special day, later in the season.

The Committee on Hospitality is anxious to secure at once a list of members' homes where visiting delegates may be entertained. All members, or anyone who would like to assist in this respect, will kindly send name and address to Mrs. Stirling Birmingham, Chairman Hospitality Committee, 585 Boylston street, Boston.

Miss Helen Todd of California, ex-Gov. Bass of New Hampshire and Mr. Samuel L. Powers will speak at the banquet to be held at the Hotel Somerset on May 13 at 7 P. M., arranged by the Ways and Means Committee in connection with the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., to be held May 13, 14 and 15. Tickets for the banquet, $1.50. All the other meetings will be at 585 Boylston St., and will be free.

The Quarterly Meeting of the State Board of Directors will be held May 13, at 2 P. M., with reports from the Committees and the Leagues.

The annual meeting of the New England W. S. A. will be held at 10 A. M. on May 14, followed by a New England Conference, with reports and speakers from the different States. As Massachusetts is the only campaign State in New England this year, the other States have been asked to tell what they will do to help Massachusetts by speakers or otherwise, and special attention will be given to the Massachusetts campaign.

On May 14, at 1.30, an informal luncheon will be held at the Westminster. Tickets 50 cents.

At 2.30 there will be a Work Conference. This is very important, and there should be a large attendance. At 7.30 there will be the Auction Melting Pot and Informal Committee Conferences; on May 15, election of officers and unfinished business; at 4.30, a mass meeting on the Common.

Among the special suffrage editions issued last week were those of the Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield and of "Our Message," the organ of the Mass. W. C. T. U.

The Equal Franchise Committee opened down-town headquarters this week at 75 State street, Boston.

The Boston Council of Jewish Women at its annual meeting Monday voted to adopt the resolution favoring political equality for women. Mrs. Julius Andrews, president, in her address gave her reasons for favoring the resolution.

The speakers on Boston Common at the 4 o'clock suffrage meeting Sunday, May 9, are Miss Josephine Mulloney, Miss Minnie Mulry, Mr. Henry Abrahams, the Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union. Miss Mulry is a member of the Linotype Union, and Miss Mulloney is working to secure employment for women.

The Congressional Union has issued an attractively illustrated report for the year 1914 with an outline of Congressional work during the preceding year. It is full of pictures of the parades, pageants and demonstrations which the Union has held in Washington and it describes the campagin among the women voters last fall.

YOUR FRIEND? Get her one of those satisfactory Pillar-Tray crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Fairs. You want more yourself. 25c. On sale now at MACY'S, 416 Boylston St., Boston.

"JUS SUFFRAGII"
The Monthly Organ of The International Woman Suffrage Alliance
Subscription: 4s. per annum, post free
At the present time when International relations are interrupted "Jus Suffragii" forms a unique link between the women of all nations. It contains articles, reports and letters from all countries, belligerent and neutral, and constitutes a valuable record of women's activities in war time. It publishes monthly a series of articles from leading women in different countries on the basis of a permanent peace. Order from
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Helps for Suffrage Workers---

Suffragists must be well equipped to assure success in the coming campaigns.

Knowledge is power. Look over the literature listed below and see which ones you need, and which ones you want for your neighbors.

THE BALLOT AND SOCIAL PURITY.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. This pamphlet gives specific examples of where suffrage has improved public morality. Price, 3c each. Just issued.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Facts and figures are given which you want to know. Price, 2c each; 100, $1.00.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

Cardinal Gibbons says that the Catholic Church is not opposed to woman suffrage; many other church officials have endorsed it. These statements, in two fliers, will be sent postpaid for 3c, 100 of each, $1.00.

A TRUE STORY.
By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown. Two for 5c; 100, $2.17.

JANE ADDAMS TESTIFIES.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each 5c; per 100, $2.00.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

BALLOTS AND BROOMS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

ORDER FROM
THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

AIDING FREEDOM IS D. A. R. OBJECT

Phrase Antis Dislike Always in Constitution — Three Fourths Were Suffragists

Discussing the beneficial results of the recent D. A. R. Congress, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Chairman of the research work of the Congressional Union, who is also an ex-Vice-President General of the D. A. R., and who is a member of the House Committee at the recent D. A. R. Congress, said:

"In my official duties at the Congress I came closely in touch with all the delegates, and I found the chief topic of interest among them was suffrage. I should judge that three fourths of the delegates were suffragists. So far as I know, there has never been any effort on the part of suffragists to bring the suffrage question into the D. A. R. Conventions. We are entirely satisfied with Article 11, Section III, of the D. A. R. Constitution, which has been unchanged from the foundation of the order, which declares as the third object of one order 'the cherishing, maintaining and extending of the institutions of American freedom.'

"Anti-suffragists have tried to bring up the suffrage issue in the official deliberations of the society in an effort to have the D. A. R., by resolution, repudiate this statement of principle. This year, as always, they were ruled out of order, and the declaration of principle, as contained in the Constitution, remains unchanged."

The New England Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual business meeting at 585 Boylston Street, Boston, from 10 to 10.30 A. M. on Thursday, May 14. A New England Conference will follow.

At the conference of Baptist ministers in New York City this week, attended by 200 clergymen, the first morning was almost entirely given up to suffrage speeches. Speeches were made by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, and many of the ministers. When Mrs. Rossiter Johnson had attempted to raise an objection from the floor, the Secretary of the Convention arose and with great feeling said: "My mother was a voter," and made a suffrage speech.

OHIO

A campaign to prove conclusively that the great mass of women throughout the State want the ballot was started May 1 by Mrs. Minerva K. Brooks, chairman of the Enrollment Committee of the Ohio W. S. A.

Votes for Women Fellowship slips are being circulated throughout the State. These slips say, "I believe that women as well as men should have the right to vote," and Mrs. Brooks hopes to have the signatures of 750,000 women before the next campaign.

SEES CONSPIRACY IN BRIBE CHARGE

Philadelphia Press Calls Illinois Story Attempt to Discredit Woman Suffrage

In an editorial entitled "A Conspiracy Against Woman Suffrage" the Philadelphia Press of April 30 says:

"Some of the opponents of woman suffrage manifested an ignoble joy at the arrest of Mrs. O'Neil in Paris, Illinois, for selling her vote. No doubt in the full enjoyment of woman suffrage it will be found that there are some venal women as well as many venal men who are willing to sell their vote, but in this Illinois case the hearing showed that the opponents of equal suffrage were not willing to wait for a case of corruption, they had to invent one.

"The State based its prosecution of Mrs. O'Neil upon a receipt signed by a Mrs. Franklin setting forth that she had received $6 from Mrs. O'Neil for two votes. Under oath Mrs. Franklin testified that she received the money herself from two men who said it came from Mrs. O'Neil and for them she signed her name to the paper. The two men, O'Hair and Duck by name, admitted their part in the transaction, and could only plead in justification that Mrs. Franklin had told them Mrs. O'Neil had agreed to pay for her vote. Mrs. Franklin denied this, and said she did not know what was in the paper that she signed.

"It was a 'plant' so thin and weak, so full of manifest lies and so clearly the product of a stupid conspiracy, that it fell to pieces as soon as touched. Mrs. O'Neil was discharged, the court holding that the evidence failed to support the accusation in any respect. Yet this trumped-up charge was telegraphed far and wide as an instance of corruption in politics resulting from woman suffrage. It does show that there was corruption of the vilest kind, but only in the ranks of those who are opposing and trying to discredit woman suffrage."

Harper's Weekly will issue a suffrage number May 8. The list of contributors includes Howard Brubaker, George Creel, Rheta Childe Dorr, Inez Haynes Gillmore, Oliver Herford, Marie Jenney Howe, Alice Lawton, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Aino Malmberg, Samuel Merwin, Ethel Watts Mumford, Joseph O'Brien, Amos Pinchot, Anne O'Hagan Shinn, John Sloan, Mary Heaton Vorse, Vira Boarman Whitehouse, Jesse Lynch Williams and Rose Young.

VERMONT

One distinct step, in advance, was taken by the last Vermont Legislature. The State Board of Education may now be composed of "persons" instead of "men," as heretofore. It is within the power of the Governor to appoint a woman to the board.

Mrs. Annette W. Parmelee, of Enosburg Falls, writes us that the Legislature did not change the voting status of women, so far as the poll tax is concerned, in the new educational act. Only tax-paying adult women have had school suffrage. An amendment to the new law was necessary exempting women from paying a poll tax because Vermont laws make no provision for taking the polls of women. An additional requirement under the new law is that women must hereafter take the freeman's oath.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal published in Boston, a corporation established by the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be applied by such Proprietors, principal and interest, at their discretion, to the support and improvement of the paper, and the promotion of the principles which it advocates.

INDIANA

Miss Florence Wattles of Kokomo has just completed a series of lectures in Logansport, given under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage Association. Her handling of the woman question shows deep thought and study. Her conclusion is that only when the soul of the movement is recognized and put before the material benefits of the ballot will the many problems of womankind be solved.

Woman suffrage is a favorite subject for debating societies in Indiana this spring. The literature department is asked almost daily for material to be used as argument.

A new suffrage song, "Justice Be Our Plea," has been presented by R. Dickerson, the author, a Logansport boy of nineteen, to the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association. It is dedicated to Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland, the president. The proceeds from its sale will be used for suffrage work.

Many cities and towns observed May 1, celebrating in many different ways. The new suffrage song was used not only at the suffrage meetings but in many theatres and picture houses. Logansport held open-air meetings in different parts of the city with Hon. Fred Landis, Mrs. K. LaVarelle Wolfe and others as speakers. Decorated motor trucks paraded the streets advertising the meetings and selling "Justice Be Our Plea."

The Woman's Franchise League held a big open-air meeting in Indianapolis May 1. Baskets were passed among the crowd for donations of old gold and silver for the campaign States.

At a recent meeting of the State Board plans were made for a campaign to raise $10,000 and for a general demonstration on June 1, which is to be known as "Hoosier Suffrage Day." Fuller details will be given next week.

REMEMBER those satisfactory "Pillar-Trays" the crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Fairs for 25c? Which of your friends would appreciate some? Get more now at MACY'S, 410 Boylston St., Boston.

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TAUGHT BY MAIL

Equip yourselves with a knowledge of Parliamentary Law so that you can preside or participate in meetings with dignity and confidence.

A correspondence course of twelve complete and original lessons, in simple form, which can be EASILY MASTERED. Taught by HERMAN A PHILLIPS, 14 YEARS AT THE DESK, NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
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122 Pearl St., Boston.

"VOTER" BUTTONS AT EXPOSITION

Western Women Show Panama-Pacific Fair that Thousands Use and Like Ballot

The Panama-Pacific Exposition has been flooded with a silent argument for equal suffrage. A modest little button has appeared, almost overnight, upon the garb of thousands of Western women in attendance upon the Exposition. The button reads merely:

* * * * * * * *
* I'M A VOTER *
* * * * * * * *

The idea is, of course, to make the visitors from the conservative Eastern States realize, through visual aid, that there are thousands and thousands of well-groomed, happy, sensible looking women who actually vote, and the National Association has seized upon the Panama-Pacific Exposition as the best possible place in which to demonstrate the truth of their contention. These buttons are being sent to women through the State suffrage organizations. Several million have been turned out for this novel demonstration.

The idea originated with Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, now a member of the Congressional Committee.

"Miss Rankin can wear the button," said Dr. Shaw, at the National Headquarters in New York, "thanks to the men of Montana, but I can't wear it until the men of Pennsylvania give me the right next November. But I have saved a button in the hope that the men of Pennsylvania will be as just and as sensible as the Western men who have enfranchised several million women and seem to be glad of it."

Suffrage Exchange

The Real Estate Market's As Wide as the World—

The Suffrage Exchange will bring your real estate and the person who wants it together. Two cents a word. You can use the coupon below.

The Suffrage Exchange is to help our readers. Is your want here?

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

Name. Address

PURE WHITE Pomeranian Puppies for sale. Withers Kennels, Route 2, West Point, Ky. (22)

NEW YORK SHOPPING—General shopping; no charge; terms cash; price submitted; bank reference. MISS JULIA DEMAREST, 180 Claremont Ave., New York City. (24)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES

WORKING WOMEN Fifth Biennial Convention of National Woman's Trade Union League, June 7-12, 1915, at 43 E. 22nd St., New York City. Meetings Public. This convention represents through its delegates 100,000 organized working women. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. LIFE AND LABOR official magazine. (23)

WHY DO WOMEN WANT THE BALLOT? 50 Answers 10 cents. All adults should read this booklet. Suffrage Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, New York. (22)

SITUATIONS

SCHOOLS, hospitals, orphanages needing housekeepers, dietitians, matrons, secretaries, address MISS RICHARDS, 20 Medway St., Providence, R. I. (19)

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, 18 or over for Government Jobs. $75 month. Vacation. Short hours. Pleasant work. Pull unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable and free sample examination questions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. T 124, Rochester, N. Y. (20)

BOSTON APARTMENTS

WESTLAND AVENUE APARTMENT furnished, very reasonable. 8 rooms (4 bedrooms), comfortable, homelike; piano; references. "I," Woman's Journal. tf

SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

FOR SALE—Summer Hotel, fully furnished, 20 rooms, Spiritualistic Camp, at Lake Pleasant, Mass., north of Springfield. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Season, June to September. Address J. Shute, 1157 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (19)

RETREATS at the Convent of the Cenacle, 196 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Address Mother Superior. From Friday evening, May 28, to Tuesday morning, June 1, by Reverend Father Walter Drum, S.J. From Friday evening, June 11, to Tuesday morning, June 15, by a Passionist Father. (tf)

PORTLAND, MAINE. Furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, ocean view. June 15, September 15; references. The State Way, Apt. 61. (19)

FOR RENT, most attractive cottage, fine location; Portland harbor, running water, gas, good beds. Reasonable. A. E. Jones, 301 Park Ave., Portland, Me. (20)

$150.00 for season 2-6 months, "Robin's Nest." On south shore of Martha's Vineyard, 18 miles from Vineyard Haven; 5 miles from Gay Head. 50 acres, small farmhouse of 8 rooms furnished, camp bungalow of 2 rooms, tent, shop, peat house, barn. Canoe and flattie for fresh-water perch fishing. Bathing across two fields in ocean. Wild duck gunning. Remote and restful. "K," Woman's Journal. (20)

PLEASANT HOME for invalids and convalescents. Large piazza and pleasant grounds; near the ocean. Special attention to diet. Address Trained Nurse, 133 W. High St., South Portland, Me. (20)

IDEAL HEALTH RESORT FARM.—45 acres; 25 in cultivation 20 timber; in famous health resort section of Western North Carolina; in Mitchell County on elevation giving one a view of ¼ of county; 250 apple, peach, cherry, plum trees that never fail; nice new 3-room dwelling; good barn and outhouses; land watered by springs of finest water; land adapted to fruit growing, trucking, poultry raising, grazing and general farming; in 1¼ miles Toecane on Clinchfield and Ohio R. R.; three churches in one mile; public school ¾ mile; good neighbors. Price, for quick action, $2000, cash. Address Southern Homeseekers' Bureau, Wilkesboro, N. C. (19)

LAKE DUNMORE, Salisbury, Vt. Cottage furnished, 5 rooms, bath, attractive, restful, quiet, Fishing, boating, drives, garage, hotel near. Reasonable, reference. "J," Woman's Journal. tf

REAL ESTATE

MODERN FARM, 100 acres meadow, pasture, wood, new modern house; all improvements, including hot water heat. Excellent Barns, State road, trunk line. Litchfield Co., Conn., near station on proposed trolley. $6000. Can't be duplicated. T. M. BURNS, Torrington, Conn. (20)

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla. (Xf)

TO RENT for long or short time nine room completely furnished modern house and lawn on principal car line. Mrs. Mary Etty, 435 Summit Avenue, Eau Claire, Wis. (20)

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE

7-ROOM bungalow on water front, mod. imps., fur., rent $250; 8-room, plastered house, fur., mod. imps., rent $300; 10-room house, fur., 4 fireplaces, mod. imps., water front, rent $400; 5-room bungalow, fur., mod. imps., good view water, rent $150; 5-room bungalow, fur., near water, rent $75; 6-room cottage, fur., rent $50; fur. restaurant, $300; barber shop, fur., $175; studio, $75; theatre, fur., $600; 35-room hotel, fur., rent $600 or sell on easy terms; steam laundry, must sell on account of poor health, easy terms; also cottages, stores, hotels and house lots to suit customers. Write W. M. DAVIS, Old Orchard, Me. (19)

CLUB WOMEN WANT SUFFRAGE

The great mass of club women throughout the United States want the vote. Not only did the great Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs ask for equal suffrage, but Federations in the following States have also endorsed it:

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Idaho, West Virginia, Oregon, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada and Montana.

In the face of this widespread demand how can any one reiterate that women do not want the vote?

SUFFRAGE TO GET LESLIE FORTUNE

Nephew, Staunch Suffragist, Says Cause Will Receive $1,500,000 on June 8

Maynard D. Follin, nephew of the late Baroness de Bazus (Mrs. Frank Leslie), denies the rumors that he had intended to contest his aunt's will.

Mr. Follin's interest in the estate, it seems, was arranged by agreement to be but a small proportion of the estate, but this is satisfactory to him. He says the suffragists should receive on June 8 fully $1,500,000.

"I want to say that I am thoroughly in sympathy with the disposition of my late aunt's estate," said Mr. Follin. "If the bulk of it could not come to me, I would much rather that it should go to the woman's suffrage cause than to any other cause or institution I know of. Personally, I am in warmest sympathy with the woman's suffrage movement, which I regard as the next great step in civilization, and I was a charter member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in Detroit.

"The estate is in such shape that the executors, William Nelson Cromwell and Louis H. Cramer, will be in position to turn it over on June 8.

"Above all claims, the sum that will thus come to them I know to be at least $1,500,000. The estate is quickly convertible, for it consists of listed bonds, stocks and mortgages — everything of the very best."

HER EGGS ASKED VOTE FOR WOMEN

New York State Enthusiast Finds Effective Use for Suffrage Legend

Mrs. Addie W. Perry of Schaghticoke, N. Y., has a simple but unique and effective way of bringing suffrage to the attention of the public. She sells eggs and marks each one "Votes for Women." She sells between twenty and twenty-five dozen a week. Her chief customer is a large hotel nearby. For several months the plan worked all right and then word was received from the hotel not to mark any more eggs "Votes for Women." What happened at the hotel is left to the imagination. Did the guests of the hotel prove to be antis and squirm every time they cracked an egg shell, or was it the cook who objected? At any rate how did it go on for several months and then cease abruptly?

Woman labor problems as they arise in the immigration service are to be worked out by a woman. President Wilson last week, by executive order, waived the civil service requirements and appointed Mrs. Lucy Jones Harris of Morganfield, Ky., to take up the work in the labor distribution branch of the service in New York.

ELEVEN WOMEN FOR FAME HALL

List of Famous Women to be Voted Upon Includes Several Noted Suffragists

This year there are twenty-three men and eleven women to be selected for the Hall of Fame in New York City. The women from whom eleven are to be chosen are divided into five general classes. The authors are Abigail Adams, Louisa May Alcott, Alice Cary, Phebe Cary, Sarah Margaret Fuller, Helen Hunt Jackson, Lydia H. Sigourney, Constance Fenimore Woolson. The educators and missionaries include Isabella Graham, Barbara Heck, Sarah Boardman Judson, Alice Freeman Palmer, Melinda Rankin, Fidélla Fiske. The home and social workers are Eleanor Dare, Dorothea Dix, Mary Dyer, Anne Hutchinson, Dorothy Payne Madison, Lucretia Mott, Eliza Lucas Pinckney, Catherine Van Renssalaer Schuyler, Lucy Stone, Martha Washington, Mary Washington, Margaret Tyndall Winthrop. The artists of various kinds are: Charlotte Saunders Cushman, Harriet Hosmer, while the three names appearing in the miscellaneous class are: Sarah Pache, Anne Bradstreet, Pocahontas Rolfe.

A GREAT MOMENT SAYS MRS. ROBINS

Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union League, gave an interesting talk before the Women's Peace Party in Boston recently. She said:

"It was my privilege to be on board the peace ship when it sailed from Hoboken with Jane Addams and her forty-one colleagues. When the peace flag was raised, and Jane Addams saluted it, you had a sense that it was one of the great moments of life. Some vital power went forth. I do not believe there was one of those women who believed that she was going to make peace out of that great chaos; but all felt that they were going to re-establish human relations."

CONVENTION MUST REDEEM PLEDGES

Leaders in Constitutional Revision in New York Promise Not to Cloud Issue

Will the political parties in New York redeem their pledges that the question of equal suffrage shall go to the voters in a clear-cut manner next November? That is the question that has arisen in the Constitutional Convention at Albany.

The suffrage amendment has been passed by two Legislatures and will go to the voters November 2. Probably at the same election a State constitution will be submitted by the convention as an entirely new document. There is, therefore, an opportunity for the convention, if it chooses, either to confuse the issue by submitting an additional amendment or to make the suffrage amendment void by phrasing the constitution in such a way as to exclude women from the electorate. Both the Republican and Democratic parties are pledged to a straightforward vote on the question in November, and leaders in the convention, among them Elihu Root, the president, have promised that the issue will not be clouded.

There is but one honorable thing for the convention to do, and that is to provide definitely that the Legislature's suffrage amendment, if it carries at the polls next fall, be ordered into the constitution.

The Missouri Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, of Washington University, the honorary classical society, announced that the seven candidates chosen from the present Senior class were all women.

FLORIDA'S FIGHT BUT JUST BEGUN

Majority for Amendment in House but Lack Necessary Three Fifths

"We have just begun the fight," was the cry of Florida suffragists at Tallahassee last week when the Florida House refused to reconsider a previous adverse vote on the submission of the equal suffrage amendment. The vote was 31 to 24 in favor of reconsideration, but the operation of the three-fifths rule killed the House amendment.

Both the Florida State Suffrage Association, of which the Rev. Mary Safford of Orlando is president, and the Equal Franchise League, of which Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley is president, were active in presenting the amendment to the Legislature.

While this vote probably postpones further legislative action in Florida until 1917, the Florida suffragists expect to devote their efforts to a State campaign of education.

NEW YORK'S ROVING SUFFRAGE CAR.

PORT COLLECTOR IS SUFFRAGIST

Dudley Field Malone Tells Why He Will Vote for Amendment in Fall

The Collector of the Port of New York, Dudley Field Malone, has recently made a public statement for equal suffrage. Mr. Malone, who is widely known as an orator, will speak at the Empire State Campaign Committee luncheon at the Hotel Astor, May 8. Mrs. Malone is the daughter of Senator O'Gorman. Mr. Malone says:

"I shall not only vote for the suffrage amendment, but shall gladly do everything in my power to aid in its adoption by the electorate of the State of New York.

"I am in favor of woman suffrage because there are no women of my acquaintance, in or out of my family, who are not at least as patriotic, as intelligent and as enthusiastic for good and efficient government as any men of my acquaintance. Moreover, it has been my experience that women are invariably more prompt to respond to an appeal based on a moral issue than are men. Consequently, the addition of such an army of voters for the upbuilding and strengthening of the government and of all political parties is most desirable.

"There is no doubt of the ultimate success of the brave fight which, with tact and poise, American women have been making for their rights as citizens and individuals; and all efforts that may be made by any man in the community, in or out of public office, to aid in this fight will be efforts directed toward a praiseworthy and patriotic purpose."

Dr. Maude Slye, the University of Chicago medical research worker, has been awarded the Howard Taylor Ricketts prize by the faculty of the university medical school.

LAST LAUGHS

"Are you taking sides in your church row?"

"We weren't, but I think we'll have to."

"Why?"

"When it started we decided to be absolutely neutral, and since then we've been getting it from both sides."—Detroit Free Press.

"Mr. Paste is the only man in our block who doesn't dread election day."

"How's that?"

"Well, the ballot is anywhere from six to ten feet long nowadays, but he is a paperhanger, so he isn't afraid to tackle it."—Judge.

"Ever surrounded by wolves?"

"No; but I know the sensation. I used to open the dining-room door at a seaside boarding house."—Stray Stories.

Hicks: "How do you happen to be going fishing on Friday? I thought you believed Friday was an unlucky day?"

Wicks: "Well, I always have. but it occurred to me this morning that perhaps it would be unlucky for the fish."—Stray Stories.

"Sir Thomas Lipton," said a Chicago tea broker, "has turned his yacht Erin into a hospital ship and gone off in her to the aid of Serbia.

"Maybe this philanthropy will secure the recognition of Sir Thomas in London society. I doubt it, though. English society is so exclusive.

"Sir Thomas once told me a story about his native aristocracy. He said a good old city knight had died, a millionaire pork dealer, who had tried for thirty years to work his way into society by means of philanthropy, but all in vain.

"After the old knight's death a countess whose estate had adjoined the knight's in the country, sighed and said:

"'Poor dear old Sir Samuel! And so he's dead, eh? He was very good to all my local charities. He was so vulgar, poor boy, I couldn't know him in London, but we shall meet in heaven.'"—Washington Star.

Teacher: "Waldo, name one of the best-known characters of fiction." Waldo (aged five, superciliously): "Santa Claus!"—Puck.

Eight women were elected to urban district councils in England at the recent elections. At present nineteen women are serving on councils in England and Wales.